A GALA DAY AND BIG PARADE

Tuesday Next.

The Outlook Good for a Grand Cele

**GLIMPSES OF THE PAST** 

Councilmen and Officials of the Long Ago.

RICHMOND IN 1737

Bounds of the Town as Marked Off by

THE PROGRAMME

Order of Exercises to Be Pollowed Tues-

day Aftergoon.

The corner-stone of the new City Hall, work on which is already well advanced, will be laid on Tuesday afternoon next. The Governor, the Legis lature, the Mayor, the City Council the Grand Lodge of Masons, and many other bodies, civic and military, will by their presence give dignity and interest to the occasion.

Richmond is to have a hall built of granite, which in size, solidity, and architectural proportions will, it is hoped and believed, be altogether worthy of her and of the Old Dominion. But it is not this only that gives significance to the occasion. The one-hun-dred-and-fiftieth anniversary of the laying-off of Richmond occurs on the same day, and it is intended that the celebration shall commemorate both.

To be a century and a half old is no small claim to the veneration of the small claim to the veneration of the present hurrying and bustling age; but the truth is that as a settlement Richmond dates much further, back than that. It really begins with the year 1607; the year of Jamestown, and thirteen years before the Pilgrim Fathers landed on Plymouth Rock. It was not, however, until 1733 that William Byrd thought of laying out a town here; not until 1737 that he employed Major William Mayo to make the map Major William Mayo to make the map and mark the lines of that "town." Since then Richmond has been slowly and steadily getting along in the world. Her growth was never so rapid as in the past twenty years, and her future never so promising as at this moment, when she can claim a population of about 86,000. Stirred by the memories of the past and ambitious that the coming years shall more than realize the prightest dreams of her founders, it is believed that the people will make the celebration Tuesday something to be referred to as a landmark in the years. The city authorities bave not arranged their programme on any scale approaching magnificence, but the enthusiasm of our citizens is already rising high, and with good weather there will be a fine pageant on the streets, while at the building an oration (which will no doubt be worthy of the double event) will be delivered by Judge Wellford, of this city, and then will follow the Masonic ceremonies of their approbation, and it was

laying the corner-stone.

The programme for the street parade has several times been published in this paper, and appears in another column this morning, and below is the invitation to the exercises at the build-

request your presence at the laying of the corner-stone of the New City Hall of Rich-mond, Va., on Tuesday, April 5, 1887, at 4:30 P. M. mond, Va., on Tuesday, April o, test, to P. M.
Order of Exercises: Prayer, Rev. M. D. Hoge;
Masonic Ceremonies, Grand Lodge of Virginia;
Oratica, Judge Beverly R. Wellford, Jr.
Respectfully,
THOMAS N. KENDLER (Chairman),
LEWIS D. CRENSHAW, Jr.,
W. C. AMMONS,
EVAN SNEAD,
ANDERW PIZZINI, Jr.,
W. E. CUTSHAW (City Engineer).

A MEETING.

Members of the staff and chiefs of departments and of societies intending to participate in the parade are request ed to meet Chief-Marshal Randolph to morrow night at 6:30 in the Chancery

Sir Knight William H. Sands, of

Sir Knight William H. Sands, of Richmond Commandery, No. 2, has been appointed assistant marshal, in charge of the Masonic division, in the parade next Tuesday, in place of Emi-nent-Commander A. R. Courtney, who declined the appointment in order to turn out with his Commandery. It appears from the records of the Hustings Court that "by virtue of an act of Assembly passed the 2d of February, 1818, entitled 'an act concerning the Court of Hustings for the city of Richmond,' it is ordered that public MASONIC COLUMN-GRAND MARSHAL'S ORDERS

MASONIC COLUMN—GRAND MARSHAL'S ORDERS.

The following aids are appointed and are requested to report at St. Albans Hall Tuesday, April 5th, at 1:20 P. M.: Worshipful W. E. Tanner, Worshipful A. R. Courtney, Brothers A. W. Garber, Preston Belvin, and J. Michaux.

Marshals to appear mounted, black suit, white aprons, and gloves.

Division I.

Infantry and Templars on Foot, Under command of Worshipful A. R. Courtney, Marshal.

Special escort tendered the Masonic division—the Richmond Light-infantry Bluesforming on Franklin street between Third and Fourth streets, their right resting on Fourth streets, their right resting on Fourth street. To be on the ground promptly at 2 P. M.

Phylogogy of Commandery, No. 2, will form in

M.

Richmond Commandery, No. 2, will form in their asylum and take position on the left of the Richmond Light-Infantry Blues, moving promptly at 2:15 F. M, from St. Albans Hall to their position via Fourth street, saluting espacement the special escort to the Masonic division.

Orand Lodge and Subordinate Lodges, Masons

Under command of Brothers A. W. Garber, Preston Belvin, and J. Michaux, Marshals. Division will form promptly at 2 o'clock in refreshment-room, and move on the north line of Main to and along the west line of Fourth street letween Franklin and Msin, and when formed will take position in column on the left of Richmond Commandery, No. 2, merching to its place via Fourth street, adulting an prisont the escort. Tiler, with drawn sword; two Stewards, with white rods; Master Masons, in columns of four.

a of four.

officers of lodges are requested to wear
jessels, and will form in column of six in
following order: 1. Junior Deacons, with
2. Senior Deacons, with roda. 2. Secres. 4. Treasurors. 5. Junior Wardens,
columns. 6. Senior Wardens, with cols. 7. Pant Masters. 8. Worshipful Maswith gaveis.

The building continued in the use of the Council, the city officers, Mayor's Court, Hustings Court, &c., until (in view of the disaster at the Capitol) a distrust of its safety arose. Judge Guigon caused an inquiry to be made, and in the following report the struc-

umns, 7. Past Masters. 8. Worshipful Masters, with gavela.

Division III.

The Officers of the Grand Lodge of Virginia, with special gueste; the Past Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of New York—in carriages—and

Commander of St. Andrew, No. 13, mounted, as Guard of Henor to the Most Worshipful Grand Master of Masons of Virginia, and his gueste,

Under command of Worshipful W. R. Tanner,
Marshal.

This division will form on Third street between Main and Cary streets, and will take position in line on the left of the main column, marching to its position eta Main and Fourth streets, saluting en passons the escort.

Commandery of St. Andrew's (mounted) will form on the east line of Third street, right resting on Main street.

Carriages ture was condemned: [From Hustings Court Record, Friday, February 6, 1874.] ary 6, 1874.]

In pursuance of a special charge of the honcrable judge of the Bustings Court of the city
of Richmond, the grand jury of said court have
inquired into the condition of the City Hail, the
building in which this court and the Chancery
Court of the city are held, and in which the
records of the Chancery Court are kept.

It was in evidence before us that the foundations of the building are seriously impaired
and are daily growing worse; that the main
walls on every cide are dangerously crtoked
beyond remedy; that the western wall is kept
from failting by only two 13-inch iron rods,
itable to be enapped by the sudden displacement of the heavy timbers of the dome, which
rest upon a very insecure support; and that on
the occurrence of such an ovent the greater
portion of the building would be crushed. Experts testified that, owing to the generally
dilapidated condition of the building and the
peculiar construction of the clerk's office of the
Chancery Court, said office was not fire-proof,
and that if the building were destroyed by fire
it would almost certainly involve the loss of all
the deeds for property, fiduciary accounts,
bonds, and other valuable records in the office.

THE OLD CITY HALL.

How the Lot Was Acquired—Cout of the Building, &c.

From the report of Micajah Bates, Esq., City Surveyor, made to the Council November 10, 1843, in pursuance of a resolution adopted June 26, 1843, it appears that the Lot No. 762 on which the City Hall stands was purchased appears that the Lot No. 762 on which the City Hall stands was purchased of John G. and Robert Gamble by deed bearing date the 26th of June. 1815. This lot fronts both on H (Broad) and Capitol streets 124 feet and extends evenly between them a depth of 136 feet 8 inches. The consideration for this lot was \$21,906.67 of the inflated currency of that day.

The following committee of the Common Hall (City Council) was appointed to obtain a plan, together with an esti-

to obtain a plan, together with an esti-mate of the probable cost of building: Messrs. Coleman, Hay, Leigh, Tomp-kins, and Nicholas.

THE PLAN. June 6, 1814, Mr. Coleman, from the committee appointed to obtain a plan,

their approbation, and it was

Reselved, That a work of the magnitude and
elegance of the court-house proposed to be
built for this city should be under the superiatendence of a first-rate architect; therefore
the committee who reported the plan of the
building is hereby authorized and required to
contract with such architect. The said committee is further directed to receive proposals
for the crection of the said work from contractors generally, or from mechanics severally, each to his trade, and to report the proceedings hereupon to the Hall.

And the said resolution being read.

And the said resolution being read,

June 20, 1814, Mr. Coleman present-

ed an ordinance making an appropria-tion for the building (\$50,000).

to superintend and go on with building

Ordinance amending the above passed

On March 18, 1816, it was

Reselved. That the plan for a court-house
made by Mr. Robert Mills and this day submitted by the commissioners appointed to superintend and go on with bullding a court-house
for the city of Richmond be approved and
adopted by this Hall, and that the letter of Mr.
John Brockentrough of this date addressed to
the president, enclosing that plan, together
with a letter from Mr. Mills referring to the
plan, be preserved by the clerk.

February 16, 1818, an ordinance was

passed to make additional appropria-

THE NEW COURT-HOUSE.

notice be given in this city by publica-

tion in the two daily papers thereof, that the sessions of this court will in future be held at the new court-house

of this city, and that the court be adjourned till the new court in course, to

IN USE.

Hall (Council) in the new building was held December 10,1818; the first ses-sion of the Hustings Court in the new

building was held December 28, 1818. On August 14, 1818, an ordinance was adopted calling the building "City

The following is a memorandum of the

dditional appropriations were made tween December 1, 1830, to July 12, 1836, for extra work done on ac-count of changes made as suggest-ed by the Hustings Court, &c. . . . . . 17,151 47

nuliding.

December 1, 1820, final payment of \$90,000 appropriation.

THE CITY HALL TORN DOWN.

The building continued in the use of

Hall."

The first meeting of the Common

meet at the court-house aforesaid."

Ordinance appointing comm

On March 18, 1816, it was

tion (\$30,000) for the building.

passed February 28, 1816.

was on the question put, and agreed to

by the Hall.

The court subsequently issued its mandamus, and the City Hall was vacated and the present temporary buildings occupied (March 16, 1874).

The following paper accompanies the above report.

above report:

RICHMOND, VA., February 5, 1874.

We, the undersigned, being this day summened before the grand jury of this city to inaction and the company with Colonel W. E. Cutshaw, City Engineer, and are of opinint. Cutshaw, City Engineer, and are of opin-

E. Cutshaw, City Engineer, and are of opinion—

1st. That the building is unsafe.
2d. That the proon in which the records are
kept is not fireproof, and is not in any sense
a safe place for keeping the records of the city.
2d. That the building cannot be revalred so
as to make it safe for any of the purposes for
which it is used.

Respectfully submitted.

HENRY EXALL, Architect;
JOHN GISSON, Builder;
JOHN GISSON, Builder;
GEORGE GISSON, Builder;
GEORGE GISSON, Builder;
WILLIAM B. COOR, Builder;
ALERT L. WEST, Architect,
I respectfully concur in the above.
W. E. CUTSHAW, City Engineer.
HENRY EXALL, Chairman.

Albert L. West, Secretary.

THE OLD CITY HALL,

A View Showing the Capitol-Street Front and the Eleventh-Street Side.

RIVEMOND OF THE PAST.

A Sketch of the City's History-

Varina, on the north side of Jan

Courts and Councilmen, &c.

river, a short distance below the an-

cient city of Henricus, or Henricopolis,

was the original county-seat of Henrico

Under various grants, bearing date respectively March 15, 1675-76, April, 1679, and April, 1687, Colonel William Pyrd, the first of the name in Virginia.

acquired title to all the lands from half

a mile below the mouth of Shockoe creek, five miles up the river, and ex-

tending two miles backwards into the

woods. This Colonel Byrd was the owner of a ship called the Hopewell,

which made regular trips between Vir-

ginia and the mother country. He

brought into the colony many persons called "transports," in consideration of which he received large grants of land, and thus laid the foundation

of a princely fortune, which the second

William Byrd augmented and enjoyed, and the third of the same name spent. After the French Protestant refugees

had made a settlement up the river (1700), "The Queen's Road, from Va-rina by the falls to Manikintown," was

laid out and established, and settle-

ments became more numerous all along

this road and at the falls. In 1713-'14

a "rolling-house," or tobacco ware-house was established on the upperside

of Gilly's creek, on the lands of Gilly

Gromarrin. This was on the present site of the old Bocketts warehouse at the foot

of Libby's Hill. Another warehouse on

the lands of William Byrd, at Shaccoes, was established in 1730, discontinued and changed to Wilkinson's on the lands of Wiltshire Marrin in 1734, and re-established at Shaccoe in 1736. The

little settlement at the falls thus early

became a place of commercial impor-tance, and Colonel Byrd conceived the

idea of establishing a town upon his

THE TOWN LAID OFF.

In April, 1737, Major William Mayo laid out for Colonel Byrd a town called Richmond upon the tract of land then known as "Byrd's Quarters." It con-

tained twenty-eight squares, divided into four lots containing half an acre each. The present boundaries of the old town of Richmond are Cary, Broad,

old town of Richmond are Cary, Broad, Eighteenth, and Twenty-fifth streets. To these were subsequently added four other squares on the west, the lots being designated by letters. These lots were advertised for sale in the Williamsburg Gazette, and in a few years nearly all of them were disposed of. Major John Coles was the first purchaser of the four lots numbered 13, 14, 27, and 28. He afterwards bought

14, 27, and 28. He afterwards bough

six others, and, removing to Richmond

from Williamsburg, became the head of the commercial firm of Coles, Monatt & Glendowe. His residence was on the lot now occupied by the Monte-Maria

TOWN ESTABLISHED BY LAW.

presented a petition to the County Court of Henrico, to be certified to the

House of Burgesses, "praying that the town called Richmond, in this county,

be established by an act of Assembly.

A few days afterwards an act was passed entitled "an act for establishing the town of Richmond, in the county of Henrico, and allowing fairs to be kept

therein." Richmond was at that time a strag-

Richmond was at that time a straggling village, containing between 150 and 200 inhabitants. In February, 1752, Peter Randolph, William Byrd, William Randolph, Bowler Cocke, Jr., Richard Randolph, Thomas Atchison, Samuel Gleadowe, Samuel DuVal, and John Pleasants, gentlemen, were constituted and appointed trustees for the town. They were authorized and empowered to lay off and regulate the streets, to settle and determine all disputes concerning the bounds of the lots, and to settle and establish rules and orders for the more regular and orderly building of the houses.

October 19, 1751, James Cocke and wife, in consideration of the sum of five pounds conveyed by deed to William Randolph, senior justice in the commission of the peace of Henrico

May 1, 1742, John Coles, gentleman,

Convent.

county, Lot No. 22 in the plan of Richmond, whereon to build a court-house and jail for said county. In the following year the county-seat was removed from Varina to Richmond.

ADDITION TO THE TOWN.

In November, 1769, the "Tene-

from Varina to Richmond.

ADDITION TO THE TOWN.

In November, 1769, the "Tenements" belonging to McPherson, Coutts, Ross, James Buchanan, McDowell, and Younghusband, adjoining the town and on the west side of Shockoe creek, were added to and made a part of the town, and the proprietors were authorized to lay off the same into lots and streets. In March, 1773, Richard Adams, Robert Brown, George Donald, Turner Southall. Patrick Coutts, Archibald Bryce, William Randolph, and James Buchanan, gentlemen, were appointed trustees to fill vacancies. They were authorized to establish a public quay, to direct the making of wharves and cranes at the public landings, to open and repair streets, to regulate building of houses, to pull down and demolish wooden chimneys, and prevent hogs and goats from running at large to the great prechimneys, and prevent hogs and goats from running at large to the great prejudice of the inhabitants. The act relating to the holding of fairs in the town was revived by this act.

May, 1779, Richmond became the seat of government for the Commonwealth, and 200 additional lots were added to the town. The war with England was then going on, and the old cap'tel was found to be so situated that it was exposed to the insults and inju-ries by the public enemy. Richmond was selected as being more safe and

central than any other town situated on navigable water. May, 1780, Thomas

Jefferson, then Governor, Archibato Cary, Robert Carter Nicholas, Richard Adams, Edmund Randolph, Turner

Southall, Robert Goode, James Bu-chanan, and Samuel Du Val were ap-pointed directors to select and lay off

the six whole acres of ground appro-

priated to the use and purpose of the

CAPITOL SQUARE.

This act located the public buildings on Shockoe Hill, and the land embraced

in the Capitol Square was purchased and paid for from funds out of the pub-

lic Treasury. It has been stated, and

was for a long time believed, that the

Capitol Square was donated by Colonel

Eyrd to the Commonwealth, and that it would revert to his heirs in the event

the capital should be removed from

Richmond, This is not so. A few years ago the original writs of ad quod

damnum and other documents giving

to the Commonwealth a clear title to

the land were found, and are now on

record in the clerk's office of Henrico

The directors also purchased in the same manner fifteen additional acres

from Dr. Philip Turpin, making thirty acres in all. These lands extended on

the north to the present line of Broad

street and on the east to Shockoe creek.

Temporary buildings for the accommodation of the legislative and executive

departments of the government were

THE OLD CAPITOL.

The old Capitol was located near the northwest corner of Fourteenth and

Cary streets; the Governor's mansion

was on the present site of St. Luke's Home, and the department buildings, including the Council chamber, were

on Council Chamber Hill, from which

it derived the name by which it is known at this time. The courts were

held in the court-house of Henrico county. At a later day it was found

that so much land was unnecessary for the purposes intended, and the direc-tors were authorized to sell all the lots

not now embraced in the Capitol Square. In August, 1781, Richmond was in-

vaded by the troops under Benedict Arnold, and many buildings were de-stroyed by fire. This sudden irruption

of the enemy was of great damage to the city in many ways and considerably

In May, 1782, the General Assembly passed an act incorporating Richmond as a city. This act provides for the election of "twelve fit and able men, being freeholders and inhabitants of said city," who should from among themselves elect a mayor, recorder, and four aldermen. The other six were to serve as a common council. The right to vote was confined to the freeholders of lots within the city, whether the owner resided therein or not; the house-keepers and inhabitants who had resided therein for three months, and the owners of movable or immovable pro-

owners of movable or immovable pro-perty within the city of the value of one

FIRST CITY ELECTION.

retarded its growth.

undred pounds.

soon afterwards erected.

public buildings.

County Court.

Son after entering upon the discharge of the duties of their office the members of the Common Hall contributed \$700 each for the purpose of erecting arbors around the markethouse. Joseph Dailey was appointed public butcher, but he refused to serve. Joseph Watkins was elected surveyor.

OLD-TIME LAWS.

An ordinance was passed prohibiting the erection of houses on Main street of less than ten feet pitch, or of any sheds at right angles therewith. August 12, 1782, a "water-engine" was purchased from Mrs. Byrd for £50, and it was ordered that wells be sunk in various sections of the city. At this sesit was ordered that wells be sunk in various sections of the city. At this session of the Common Hall nineteen persons who had "not obtained a legal residence in the city" were ruled to appear before that body to show why they should not give security, &c.

The following will account for the slowness with which the city increased in the city increased.

in population:
"August 27, 1782.—On motion of
Mr. Eunter, it is ordered that every
person desirous of settling in this city. or the liberties thereof, shall apply to the Mayor and give an account of his name, profession, and last place of re sidence, and find security for his good behavior during his residence, if required by the Mayor."

The conditions of the bonds were that the persons from whom they were required should be of good behavior, not become a parish charge, and pay their 'azes.

TAXATION, AC. The rate of taxation was fixed at 1 per cent, on improved and one half of 1 per cent, on unimproved lots. The city was divided into four "ward-ships," numbered from west to east. A census was taken this year, when there were found within the city 563 white persons, 409 colored slaves, and 59 free dored-total, 1,031. The names of all the white persons—men, women, and children, with the places of their residence, are recorded in Minute-Book No. 1 of the records of the common

"The Court of Hustings," consisting of the mayor, recorder, and four alder-men, was organized July 3, 1782. Adam Craig was elected clerk; George Richardson, sergeant; Stephen Tankard, public auctioneer; Robert Rawlings, clerk of the market ; Frederick Thomas, William Cocke, and Richard Bowler, constables; and Dabney Miller, Stephen Tankard, Gabriel Galt, and Samuel Jones, surveyors of streets. A CRUEL SENTENCE.

The first case determined by this tri-bunal was a charge of felony (stealing a cow) against one Will (a negro belonging to the estate of Edward Park, deceased). The record says:

deceased). The record says:

"The said Will was led to the barin custody of the sergeant of this city, to whose custody, upon the charge aforesaid he was committed, and, being arraigned of the premises, he said he was in no wise thereof guilty, and for his trial according to the set of the General Assembly in such case made, he put himself upon the Court. Whereupon divers witnesses were sworn, charged, and examined, and the said will heard in his own defence; on consideration whereof it is the opinion of the Court that the said Will is guilty of grand larceny, and that for the said offence he be burnt in the left hand; which being done is the presence of the Court, it is further ordered that at 5 o'clock in the evening of this day he be led to the end of a cart and led through the main street with a pair of cow's borns affixed to his forehead, and receive on his bare back one hundred lashes, to be well laid on; which being done, it is ordered that he be discharged out of custody."

This "erneland unusual panishment," This "ernel and unusual punishment,

now prohibited by our Constitution, was doubtless considered mild in those days, when the punishment prescribed by law for the offence was death. WHERE THE COURT WAS HELD.

This court was usually held at Hen-rico county court-house, but when the General Court was sitting in the building the Court of Hustings adjourned its sessions to meet at some other place to Tankard's, Bawlings's, Bowler's, o Galt's Tavern, or to the Masonie Hall after its crection same years later.
The clerk's office was in the small

framed building, yet standing, at the northeast corner of Grace and Eighteenth streets. Adam Craig was at that time deputy clerk of the General Court, and clerk of the County Court of Henrico, the Court of Hustings of the city of Eichmond, and of the Common Hall. He was then only twenty-two years o age, and slept over the office, as did also John Leekley, attorney at law, aged twenty-six, and Charles Hay, aged eighteen. John Beckley was clerk of the House of Delegates, afterwards Mayer of the city, and the first cierk (April, 1789) of the United States House

of Representatives,

Tankard's Tavern was diagonally op posite the county court-house, Galt's at the northwest corner of Main and Ninc-teenth streets, Rawlings's on the corner below, and Eowler's near the bridge over Shockoe creek. Serafino Formicola, a Neapolitan,

kept near the southwest corner of Main and Fourteenth streets, and Dabney Miller at the southeast corner of Broad and Eighth streets. COUNCIL, CHAMBER-FIRE COMPANY.

Like the Court the Common Hall was a migratory body and met at such places as suited the convenience of the members. In 1808 a room was pro vided over the market-house and fitted up as a Council chamber.

After the disastrons fire in Richmond (January, 1787.) the defenceless condition of the city aroused the people to the necessity of providing some means to resist this destructive element. Janusry 28, 1788, "The Fellowship Fire Company of Richmond," was organ-ized, and among its members were all of the more prominent men of the city. FAMOUS MAGISTRATES.

Among those who have occupied the

IN CONJUNCTION

WITH THIS SILK !

SALE OUR DRESS

GOODS DEPART-MENT OFFERS :

SPECIAL BAR.

GAINS.

THE PRICES ON ARE ATTRACTING WIDESPREAD AT-

TO ATTRACT AN UNUSUAL RUSH MON-DAY, SPECIAL SALE IN THE SILK DEPARTMENT AT EIGHTY-EIGHT CENTS.

On Tuesday, July 2, 1782, an election was held under the superintendence of Turner Southall and Gabriel Galt at the county court-house, when the following persons were elected, receiving the number of votes after each name: Isaac Younghusband, 60 votes; William Hay, 58; James Hunter, 56; Robert Mitchell, 56; William Fourshee, 55; Richard Adams, 50; James Buchsnan, 49; Samuel Scherer, 46; Robert Poyd, 43; Jacquelin Ambler, 41; John Beckley, 39; and John McKeand, 25. The next day the above-named persons met at the court-house, and elected William Foushee as mayor; William Hay, recorder; Jacquelin Ambler, John Beckley, Robert Mitchell, and James Hunter, aldermen. These twelve constituted what was long known as the Common Hall.

The Mayor, Recorder, and Aldermen exercised judicial functions, and, in connection with the Common Council, unde laws for the city.

Adam Craig was elected clerk of the Common Hall during good behavior, This sale includes many of the most desirable SILK FABRICS for Dresses, Wraps, and Trimmings, the usual selling prices of which are \$1, 1.25, and \$1.50—choice for MONDAY

some worth \$1.

Every color in the dollar-quality 20-inch SATIN RHADAMAS 88c.;
All the colors, evening shades included, in the finest dollar-grade SURAH SILKS, 88c.;
Seeded and Brocaded SILKS, especially desirable for Spring Wraps and for combining with RHADAMAS and SURAHS—values of \$1.25 and \$1.25 qualities 88c.;
The first quality Red- and Gold-Border Guaranteed Brand BLACK GROS-GRAIN SILKS 88c.;
BLACK SATIN STRIPE RHADAMAS, particularly adaptable for trimming Surahs and shadamas, 88c.;
Every shade Guinet's \$1.25 quality Colored GROS GRAIN SILKS, 88c.;
Cur \$1.25 Fancy Stripe SILK VELVETS in many and varied combinations of Garnet and Tan, Black and Red, Brown and Tan, Dark and Light Gray, Black and White, Cardinal and Tan, Blue, Garnet and Tau, Light Brown and Blue, Dark and Light Brown, 88c.;
AMERICAN BLACK SATIN RHADAMAS are the best made. Our \$1.25 quality for Monday 88c.; SILK SALE.

quality for Monday 88c.; \$1.16 BROCADE SILK VELVETS, 88c.; PLAIN SILK VELVETS—\$1 and \$1.25 qualities—[8c; Fancy Colors SILK PLUSHES, 58c.; Many other materials too numerous to mention.

JULIUS MEYER & SONS, 601 and 603 Broad street,

ardson for the matter contained in the historical sketch above, and to Colonel W. E. Cutshaw and Mr. Frank Bates for the matter referring to the old City Hall, its costs, &c. the Parade and the Enights of Labor.

At a meeting of the District Assembly of the Knights of Labor held last anght the following resolutions were adopted, and in accordance with the request of members of the order they

The Dispatch is under great obliga-tions to Folice-Justice David C. Rich-

request of members of the order they are published in the Dispatch:

Remised. That we recommend that the members of our order do not participate in the rangle or ceremonles of laying the cornerstone of the new City Hall next Tuesday unless they are compelled to do so by circumstances over which they have no control, for the following reasons:

1. The Krights of Labor, representing fully two thirds of the population of the city of Richmend, and who were instrumental is bringing about the building of the new City Hall, and are wholly responsible for the dayabor system adopted for its erection, have been totally and significantly ignored in the arrangements for laying the corner-stone.

2. Recognizing the fact that the Hon. Been the City of Richmend, who is selected as the cator of the day, makes no protensions to being an orator, and would hardly be credited with being such by his warmest admirers, herefore, without questioning the bonor and antegrity of the henorable Judge, we are of the offunctional that he was selected because he had recently rendered what seems to us an extreme decision signist organized workingment who were addeavering to protect themselves.

integrity of the benerable Judge, we are of the optimica that he was selected occause he had recently rendered what seems to us an exercise decision against organized workingmen who were exdeavering to protect themselves it me an urjust and unfair competition forced against them by unfeeling employers, and we believe such rejection was intended to give offere to our creer.

3. The relection of crater was not enough. Mr. Norman V. Ransdolph, the chief marshal of the day figured, as we are informed, prominantly it is of the day figured, as we are informed, prominantly it is offer was denounced in bitter and able in order was edenounced in bitter and able in grage, an organization whose purpose, so far as we can learn, is to crush out labor organizations in Richmond.

4. The nesistant marshals, with but few exceptions, are relected from members of the law and order league, and in making this selection it seems as if bitterness and activity against our order were necessary qualifications. In this list we fail to fird the name of one man who was in syntpathy with the Referm movement which swept this city at the less municipal election by own, and in a superior of the name of one man who was in syntpathy eight of the content of the name of one man who was in syntpathy eight of the content of the name of one man who was in syntpathy eight of the name of one man who was in syntpathy eight of the name of one man who was in syntpathy with the Referm movement which swept bits city at the less municipal election by own for the name of one man who was in syntpathy eight of the name of one man who was in syntpathy with the Referm movement which swept bits city at the less municipal election by our necessary qualifications.

5. As we understand that the power for making the arrangements for laying the complex with the maxing the arrangements for laying the complex with it must be admitted that this sub-committee has greatly abused their authority, and their action tends to accumplish what we all must abhor—that is, the agra;

DECORATIONS for the celebration of the laying of the corner-stone of the new City Hall

can be had at LEVY & DAVIS's. Call on them for your Flags, Bunting, &c. EASTER-CARDS AND BEAUTIPUL NOVELTIES.-ENDOLPH & ENGLEH, 1202 Main street, offer a large assortment from 3c. to \$4; 290 handsome at half price. BIRTHDAY-CARDS.

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FOR

MONDAY

bench of the Court of Hustings or served as members of the Common Hall are found many names afterwards distinguished in State and national affairs. John Marshall was for more than two years Recorder of the city, and as such acquired his first judicial experience. He was afterwards elected Mayor, but declined to accept the office. George William Smith was President of the Common Council in 1807, and James Monroe in 1808. GENTLE THY GARB REFRESHES.

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